

Correspondence "W." will appear next week.

John Odem and James Odem, who were prisoners under charges of grand larceny, and Amanda Huckaby, charge larceny, succeeded in getting out of jail on Tuesday last. James Odem made his escape; the others were arrested and returned to jail.

Fifteen thousand dollars, State and District Taxes have already been collected in this District, and the Tax Books are not yet closed. The aggregate amount of Taxes for this District will be nearly \$20,000.

Taxes.

We are requested by the Tax Collector to state that he will be at this place on Saturday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of receiving taxes. The books will then certainly be closed, and executions issued against all who fail to pay on that day.

The Legislature

The Columbia Carolinian of the 4th inst., says it is highly probable that the extra session of the legislature, which we have been expecting for some time, will not be convened until the close of the present month. This opinion is quite plausible, in view of the absence of the Governor while attending the Philadelphia Convention. We are informed by one who knows, that the Legislature will be convened about the 27th instant.

Salesday—the Crops.

Last Monday being salesday a large number of our country friends were in town. In fact, it was the largest crowd we have seen on such an occasion for many a day. We saw persons from almost every section of the district, and all gave gloomy accounts of the prospects of the growing crop. Every section has been suffering greatly for want of rain. The wheat having been thrashed, it is ascertained that it does not average, in the district, more than a third of a crop.

The Atlantic Cable.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company, under the indefatigable leadership of Cyrus W. Field, as was announced last week, has completed the grand undertaking of laying a Cable across the ocean, connecting Europe and America, and reducing the time for communication between the two worlds from weeks and months to minutes and seconds. Is it not a grand and sublime thought. This is the fourth or fifth attempt to accomplish this gigantic enterprise. The first was made in 1857, but when 380 miles from the coast of Ireland the cable parted, which ended the first attempt. Under the direction of Mr. Field, preparations were made for another attempt, and the causes of the first failure were thought to be discovered, and in 1858, when about a hundred miles of the cable had been laid, it parted again. This brake was repaired, and the cable laid from the coast of Ireland to the coast of America, so that signals actually passed from shore to shore for several days. Messages were passed between the Queen and the President. From some cause this was another failure, and the cable was taken up. The scheme up to this time cost near \$2,000,000. In 1862 Mr. Field resuscitated the work, and after three years preparations, another trial was made in 1865, the cable parting when 1,200 miles had been paid out. The present success is indeed the greatest achievement of the age, by which we are brought in speaking distance of our trans-Atlantic friends. Is it not a wonderful and sublime thought?

The Truth.

We publish the following paragraph, with a hope that it may strike the mind of some with the full force of the truths contained therein. It is indeed unbecoming a people impoverished and afflicted as we are at this time, to run mad after the frivolous and extravagant styles of Yankee dress and Yankee notions, in our attempts to keep up with "fashion's full herd." These whose financial circumstances render them able, are not justifiable in an undue indulgence in the mania for fashion and dress, while their visions are daily haunted by scenes of suffering and want. To say that it is unbecoming, is to say the least of it. The Columbia Carolinian says the following on the subject:

"We can never be independent of the North while our people ape the extravagance of Yankee notions. We can never recover from present depression while money is squandered to make one presentable in the height of the fashion. It ill becomes a people afflicted as ours have been, to go forth with showy trappings when thousands, once blest with affluence, are groping in the midnight of want, and thankful even for the necessities of life. Such display is as vulgar as it is untimely, and affords a poor lesson to the growing generation who look for something more sturdy from the Southern women, whom history is prepared almost to deify as the personification of all that is true and beautiful in her sex."

Provost Court.

Assistant Provost Judges, LEAG and ELROD, presiding, the following cases were disposed of: J. Morris and L. Lipscomb—charge larceny. Fined \$10 each; in default of payment, twenty days labor on streets. Samuel Layton—larceny. Guilty. 30 days labor in default of payment of \$15 fine. Green Long—larceny. Guilty. \$10 fine; 20 days labor on streets. Joe Hardy—larceny. Guilty. \$15 fine; 30 days labor on streets.

The State of the Country.

On Monday last, the Hon. JAMES FARROW, our representative elect, to Congress, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, addressed an unusually large meeting of our citizens on the state of public affairs. After reviewing the present position of parties in the North, and the necessity of a new party, based on the living issues of the present, he adverted to reasons why he thought all the Southern States should be represented in that Convention, contending that as our people, by the reorganization of our State government in conformity with the President's policy of restoration, have accepted the result of the war as a final settlement of all the questions in controversy between the sections, and that we might as well say so in Philadelphia as in Columbia. He also contended that there was no more abandonment of principle in our people, as citizens, acknowledging their acceptance of the "situation," than there was in General Lee's surrender, holding that both were necessitated by unavoidable and overpowering circumstances. He expressed a hope that the Philadelphia Convention would prove harmonious in its proceedings, in which event he thought there would be a probability that the Radical strength would be diminished in the elections for Congress, which would take place this fall in the North, which would make Congress more conservative, and might restore to us some of the constitutional rights of States. He thought that to secure harmony in the Convention it would be necessary to keep an eye single to the future, and let bygones be bygones. He said he accepted the appointment of delegate to the Philadelphia Convention with which he had been honored by the recent State Convention at Columbia, and would go with the determination to co-operate in good faith, without regard to past differences, with any and all men who favored the restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of peaceful relations between the sections.

Hon. G. CANNON, in response to a call, gave an interesting account of the spirit and harmony which characterized the proceedings of the recent State Convention, and expressed the opinion that the people of this State (?) had acted properly in accepting the invitation to send delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia. He thought the honor of the State would not suffer from a policy which was approved by such soldiers as Hampton, McGowan, Wallace, Haskell and others who were members of the State Convention.

This notice is but an imperfect synopsis of the remarks of the gentlemen.

Imprisoned for Life.

Our readers are familiar with the case of STOKERS, the two Keys and Byrem, of Anderson District, who were arrested under charge of murdering or being implicated in the murder of three United States soldiers at Brown's Ferry, in Anderson District, and who were tried by a Military Commission, two of whom were sentenced to death, and the others to imprisonment for life in the New Hampshire Penitentiary, but by the intercession of Executive clemency, the execution of their sentences was stayed by a respite from the President. The last news we received of the prisoners was that they had been removed from Castle Pinckney, but no account was given as to the object of their removal, or to what point they were carried. We take the following order from the Charleston News which clears away the mystery connected with the affair, and reveals the commutation, by the President, of their sentences, to imprisonment for life at the Tortugas.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, July 23, 1866.

ORDERED: That the sentences to be hanged, in the cases of Francis Gaines Stokers, James C. Keys, Robert Keys, and Eliza Byrem, citizens of Georgia and South Carolina, be commuted to imprisonment for life at the Tortugas.

Major General Sickles, U. S. Vols., commanding the Department of the Carolinas, will cause the above named prisoners to be transported to the Tortugas, and turned over to the commanding officer there, who will carry this order into effect.

By order of the President, E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant General.

Appended to this order of the President was one from General Sickles, commanding Department of the Carolinas, at Charleston, carrying into execution the above order of the President. Their fate is to drag out a miserable prison life, little more preferable to that of death. We hoped, when we heard of the interposition of the President that these gentlemen would obtain a trial before a civil court, and their innocence of the charges preferred against them fully vindicated.

OUR COLLEGE.—The Laurensville Herald in speaking of the prospect of their College says it will be seen that the exercises of our College commences on Monday, the first day of October next.

The Laurensville Female College offers as many inducements to pupils, and possesses as many advantages as any other institution in the State, being situated in a healthy up-country village, in a retired part of the town—though near the centre of it—and presided over by a corps of able instructors, consisting of Rev. Samuel J. Price, President; Rev. Z. L. Holmes, J. R. Riley and Mrs. Fannie D. Gilliam; others to be supplied.

The Great Seal of the State of Missouri has been found. It was dug up from the bottom of the well near Marshall, Texas, at a place where ex-Gov. Reynolds' headquarters were at one time established.

A young lady having promised her grandma that she would never marry a certain fellow "on the face of the earth," repaired with him, after the old lady's death, to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and was married under ground.

[For the Carolina Spartan.] Letter from Hazell Dell.

MR. EDITOR: My last letter found me amid the groves, and in close juxtaposition with the Wood Nymphs. Feeling for them the greatest admiration on account of their fabulous origin and vestal character, they will permit me to write my impressions of their native homes and all the investiture of a generous Nature. Thus authorized, I would say that he has lost much, in emotional appreciation, that has never witnessed the sun-rise in the country. Homer was so affected by its splendors as to declare that "rosy-fingered Aurora opened the portals of the morn, and gladly diffused the light of a cloudless sun over all the inhabitants of earth." No one can read his enthusiastic descriptions of the ascension of the Sun-God without recognizing his descriptive accuracy and poetical enthusiasm. Rising at an early hour, we beheld this awakening phenomenon of the enthusiast, and thought, as did the immortal poet, that nothing could exceed in grandeur the up rising of this fruitful source of light and warmth. Not only did he gently and generously diffuse his rays as he uplifted his luminous body, but with each radiation, the early bird raised its carol of joy and rejoicing. To see the mantle of darkness removed by the outpourings of his splendors is a theme suggestive of the feeling and sympathy of the bard, but to see its daily birth heralded by song of bird, is a matter of extreme interest to him who loves the fresh rays of the morning sun, however exhaustive of the dew that refresh plant and flower. We are awake, however. This and the other hill-top catch the illumination. With each there springs up from the uncontaminated songster the acclamations, "hail ye blessed morn." From bush and shrub it trills forth in harmonious accents. From the sky the lark drops its confluent notes of jubilation. Stranger that the feathered tribe serenade the birth of every day, while unconscious man awakes but to engage in scenes of refined splendor and gentlemanly spoils. How differently does nature affect the intellectual from the purely animal. The latter, especially the Lark, sends down to earth its sweetest song of thanksgiving and joy, while man, gruff and grim, mutters forth his repinings at the uncertainty and infidelity of his wicked associates. In the country, however, we witness less of this acerbity of temper and hear less frequently the growl of discontent. The balmy air, the glad rays of the sun, the rejoicings of the hill tops as they receive the fresh beams of the sun, and the ethereal song of animated nature, conspire to dispel the gloom of acts of human faithlessness. He must be good who listens to music of streams and the harmonies of vocalized wood, plain and shrubbery. Well and truly did the psalmist exclaim, "Clap your hands, ye mountains." Did you ever think of the enthusiastic invocations of this man of God? Naught but his love of mountain and plain, of country and all its ruggedness, as well as beauty of landscape would have suggested such a thought. "Clap your hands." That is, be ye men, assume animated nature, and with the earth vivified by a great, imaginative heart, cry out in tones of thanksgiving and eloquent gratulations, "leap ye hills and rejoice ye mountains, smile ye plains and dance ye vales." For God, ever God, lives in nature as he presides in the system of grace. DERWENT.

The State Convention.

Pursuant to the call of His Excellency Gov. Orr, as Vice President of the National Union Club, the delegates appointed to the State Convention assembled at Columbia on the 1st inst., and was organized. The following condensed report of the proceedings which are given in a "Special" to the Charleston News, contains all the information of the proceedings of the Convention, of importance:

His Excellency Gov. Orr was elected President, and Gen. Wade Hampton, E. H. Brown, C. W. Dudley and Gabriel Cannon were elected Vice Presidents; F. J. Moses and W. L. Depas were elected Secretaries.

Five districts were unrepresented—Beaufort, Edgefield, Horry, Williamsburg and York. One hundred and eleven delegates were present.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That two delegates from each Congressional District and four from the State at large, be appointed to represent the State in the Philadelphia Convention.

The result of the elections was as follows: For delegates at large, Hon. J. L. Orr, J. B. Campbell, esq., Hon. B. F. Perry, and Hon. J. D. Manning. Those elected from the Congressional Districts are: From the first, R. Dozier and F. J. Moses. From the second, W. P. Shingler and Thos. Y. Simons. From the third, D. L. Wardlaw and S. McGowan. From the fourth, T. N. Dawkins and James Farrow. The Convention has adjourned, and the utmost harmony has prevailed throughout its proceedings.

On motion of J. Barret Cohen, esq., the Convention adjourned sine die.

A few days ago one of the members of the Rump Congress, introduced a resolution declaring that it was the duty of Congress to devise some method for reducing the public expenditures. Referring to the resolution Raymond, of the New York Times, a Republican paper, himself a member of the Rump Congress, says:

Representative Hale is not a day or an hour too early with his resolution in favor of retrenchment, for in all our nation's history there is no parallel for the prodigality which distinguishes the present Congress. Our Representatives forget or ignore the great fact that we have a war debt of three thousand million of dollars, and that war claims will add at least another thousand millions. Our enormous revenue, instead of being husbanded for its legitimate use, is scattered right and left, in lavish and improvident, if not profligate appropriations. This waste of treasure, drawn from the people to pay the national debt, cannot and must not be tolerated. Taxation, in all the forms that Congressional ingenuity can invent, is upon us. These taxes are to be aggravated by the present Congress. The people have paid cheerfully and will continue to pay until evidence of the Congressional improvidence and abuse comes home to them. Then look out for Congressional "empty saddles."

A Kansas paper is very complimentary to the revenue officer of its town. It thinks him a man of the right stamp, though a little two-centime in some things.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Philadelphia Convention.

The brightest gem in a Nation's diadem is its untarnished honor, its chief pride an unwavering spirit, and although to day the people of the South, (who two years ago believed themselves a nation) lie in deep humility, suffering every sting which Radicalism can invent. Yet there burns in the true Southron's heart a love, aye, an unchanging, everlasting love for the indomitable spirit, and the bright honor which yet inspires our overpowered section. But, sir, the incidents of the last few days lead us to fear that some among us would lick the smiting hand, some among us who, forgetting the glorious days of '62 and '63—who forgetting the flattened mounds of Manassas and Shiloh—the grim hours, (glorious recollection) of Wagner, Vicksburg, Petersburg and Richmond, would now stoop to beg favor of those who laugh while we plead, who spit on us, while we bow.

Sir, this is harsh language, but the cause warrants the effect.

Some of our citizens have taken steps to represent this section in a "Convention." Actuated possibly by motives of interest, possibly by motives of disinterested kindness—they held a meeting and appointed delegates to act in the representative capacity. Their action was in the opinion of many, ill-considered. Many of us believe that we have no cause for such action. Many of us see nothing in the aspect of Northern affairs to warrant such a step. No sir, we read too much, and when journals, the "Vox populi" of extensive sections of the North come to us teeming with such sentiments as the following, we cannot believe, sanguine though we be, that this is any time for a Southern man to place himself in the begging attitude in a Northern Convention.

Listen then for a moment to the sentiments of one of them, a journal edited by a classical scholar, and "a Union man."

"We yield to no man in our desire to see the Union completely restored, but that does not imply the pardon and glorification of rebels, the crushing down and utter extinction of the real Union men of the South, whites and blacks, and the restoration of power in the Southern States to men who glory in the rebellion, and who avow their endorsement of 'my policy,' only as a means of at once getting rid of Federal bayonets, that they may work their will on all who helped to sustain the 'Stars and Stripes.'"

"President Johnson's pet theory of a great Free Democratic party, cannot be secured by insulting the great intelligent, patriotic Union party, and striking hands in unholy alliance with unvarnished traitors, reconstructed Union haters, who have all the rattlesnake poison still in their fangs."

These sir, are the sentiments of one who desires the Union reconstructed, but is it necessary to point out how he would have the South "come in." No sir, it is not like the whipped cur, we must be content to "take the crumbs which fall from master's table." Again listen to his cutting sarcasm, speaking more honest sentiment than possibly he intended to enunciate:

"The present platform of the two parties are given in a nut-shell, as follows:

Union Platform—Loyal men shall control the Government. Democratic Platform—Restore rebels to power and give them the control of our National affairs.

If the Philadelphia Convention will "nationalize" on the first platform, we are ready to give it a cordial support. But we afraid that Vallandigham and the other clays of like kidney, North and South, who enter so heartily into the scheme, have no such object in view."

Read again the sentiments of a journal published in New Hampshire, by one said to be a "Union Man."

"President Johnson's position in the work of reconstruction may be attributable to ignorance, bad advice, or a recency to principles advocated by himself during the war, and immediately preceding his entry into the office of Vice President. These things will be inquired into by the people. No Philadelphia Convention, to be baptized by the unholy spirit of Copperheadism, will mislead them, or weaken their set purpose to call their public servants to a strict account of the trust committed to them."

"With all his misdeeds, he is powerless; and a thousand Philadelphia Conventions cannot save him."

So much, sir, for the journals of Union men. We could, add paragraph to paragraph, line to line, from nearly every paper of the North. All "deeply dyed" with such humiliating sentiments.

But for a moment listen to a few words from our prominent men. "Attorney Gen'l Speed says" President Johnson's entire political course is rapidly leading him into the Democratic party of the North and into the arms of the unrepentant leaders of the Rebellion in the South, he denounces the Philadelphia Convention as a Rebel Copperhead concern which will bring the country to ruin. Mark well the tone of this executive Officer's sentiments, he the advocate of the whole country, believes the Convention (where some of our citizens would attempt to represent us) the inevitable cause of ruin to the Union.

Listen again to the views of Gen. Logan, than whom no more influential politician pulls the political wires of a Northern dominion.

"I do not see why the people should be in any hurry to require them to be represented. They declined to be represented four years, but the very moment they laid down their arms, they say, 'Why, we want members in Congress; we want part of the foreign missions; we want the officers of the law to be distributed among us; we want our rights.' They talk of rights! Well, so might a horse-thief, at the very time he is being tried, get up before the judge, after the proof had been given showing that he had stolen the horse, and say, 'Judge, I want my rights! The judge would say, 'My dear friend, you will get them in a few minutes. I think that the jury will send you to the Penitentiary for twenty years.'"

But, sir, why add to this over-taxed catalogue. The political hucksters of the Democratic Party at the North doubtless desire power, and for that purpose we would be useful to them, they with willing hands would use the South as the tool to chisel off the sharp corners of Radicalism. But, sir, in that operation, they would strip off the keen edge of Southern honor, would batter down the proud head of Southron's spirit. Be not deceived the time for Southern representation has not arrived.

our task as yet is easy. A silent, yet dignified humility, leave our cause in God's hands, with him is truth, and its very opposite is Northern politics, and Northern demagogues. A word, sir, in conclusion, I speak not for myself alone, I speak for many a boy who with arm in hand, stood side by side with me in dark hours. Let not the Radical villains of the North think we crawl. The mass of the South ask no representation until they can get it honorably. We will not lick the smiting hand. We obey your laws, unjust though many of them are. We will abide by lawful acts, but will not be the cats-paw of any Convention, or the go-between of Northern demagogues.

Let us, sir, in the language of J. Daniel Pope merely ask the freedom of exercising obedience.

Riot in New Orleans.

The Radical Convention broken up.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.

The Radical Convention attempted to convene to day, which caused a terrible riot.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock, twenty-six members present. Large numbers of negroes formed in procession, with drums beating, and marched to Mechanics' Institute, where the Convention was in session. The most intense excitement prevailed. Indiscriminate firing occurred in several streets, and a number of negroes were killed and some whites wounded. The police surrounded the Convention building and endeavored to maintain order. On the meeting of the Convention the populace surrounded the building, and an immense mob of negroes were both inside and outside. The police and people finally became masters of the situation and the building was closely besieged.

The police attempted to enter the building, when they were fired upon. The firing then commenced from the mob outside on the mob inside. And finally the parties inside surrendered in a body.

Some fifty or sixty were killed in the fight. Ex-Gov. Hahn was dreadfully cut up. Dr. Dostie and John Henderson were killed. The President of the Convention and members thereof are being arrested one by one and confined. A little more order and quiet now prevails.

July 31.—Citizens are pursuing their usual business avocations. The prisoners arrested yesterday have been released by General Baird. The casualties sum up 30 negroes killed and several policemen dangerously wounded. Dr. Dostie, reported mortally wounded, is dead.

LATER.—The following has just been received, and will be promptly executed:

WASHINGTON, July 30.

To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana:

You will call on Gen. Sheridan or whoever may be in command, for a sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changes in the organic laws of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The laws and Constitution must be sustained and thereby peace and order.

Signed ANDREW JOHNSON. No further disturbance apprehended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York Aug. 3.—The Herald's Havana correspondent says another Spanish fleet is about to sail for the South Pacific to resume the war against the allied South American Republics. It consists of one ironclad, four steam frigates and four transports, carrying 184 guns. The transports carry 10,000 or 12,000 infantry.

The armed sentinels have been withdrawn from the Municipal Hall and martial law has been withdrawn. Many arrests of armed negroes have been made since the riot. A street car was fired into by negroes on the 1st day of August, and one passenger killed. The grand jury indicted twenty-six members of the Revolutionary Convention. Several have been arrested and bailed in the sums of fifteen hundred dollars.

New York, Aug. 3.—Twelve messages were received at the New York Telegraph Office from Europe to day for which the sum of \$1,313 in gold was paid.

24 cases and 10 deaths by cholera were reported in the city for yesterday. 16 cases and 3 deaths in Brooklyn. The cholera has broken out in King's county. There have been 77 cases of cholera in King's county since the 27th ult. The inmates of the institution are forbidden to come to New York.

Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-two emigrants arrived here from Europe in July.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The President has reappointed several assessors and collectors of Internal revenue, who had been rejected by the Senate.

RED BUGS.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Journal communicates to the public that as much sublimate of mercury as two ounces of first proof alcohol will dissolve, will destroy those pests of human nature, bed bugs; large and little, if applied to those places where they want to take shelter. For the credit as well as the comfort of our own humanity, let it be applied, at once. The preparation costs but a trifle, and the receipt is "free gratis for nothing."

The Postmasters in the Southern States who, at the commencement of the war, stood indebted to the Government, and who have as yet failed to balance accounts, are being prosecuted by the Post Office Department. Quite a large number in the several States have already been arrested and held to bail in sums ranging from one to five thousand dollars.

Mr. James Arnau, says the Charleston Courier of the 31st ultimo, a worthy and esteemed citizen mechanic, in the employ of Mr. C. C. Trumbo, on the buildings erecting in Hayne street, fell yesterday afternoon from the top of the new edifices to the pavement below, on Hayne street, a distance of about sixty feet, and was so badly injured that he expired a short time after the dreadful occurrence.

In Iowa, recently, two husbands traded wives, one giving the other one thousand five hundred dollars to boot. The citizens didn't like that style, and drove the husband who received the "boot" from the County, with his new wife. The other couple yet remain.

The names of persons in New York and Brooklyn who have been lately prostrated by sunstroke, many of them fatally, fill more than a newspaper column.

The total losses of Hartford Insurance companies by the Portland fire will not amount to less than half a million dollars.